
unt censure? To sit there, quakerlike, her face to the nations to be smitten; unless, a fleet's cannon-balls and bombshells can be successfully opposed by riflemen and cavalry.—If they only horse-marines, they might be of some use to gallop the ships down.

But the fact is, we colonists never think of perning any work of a national character for ourselves. Mama England thinks it no longer necessary to do anything for us, why, we can only sit down and wait. There is either too little of self reliance and energy, or too much of menourousness. Perhaps

into a feeling of security by our confidence in the talismanic virtues of the glorious flag and waves over us. It is much, but no protection is sufficient for those who will not try to help themselves: we have no right to expect any great material protection from a power to whom we give no whatever for any *quo*. We have the sort of security derived from the consciousness all over the world of the invincible power of the British empire; but to maintenance of those vast and expensive armaments to which we owe that sort of security, we are liable.

is no longer of any use to repeat the palpable
ridity that batteries are unable to cope with ships
; the events of the last campaign have settled
question, if a question it ever could be with any
of common sense. We have seen the two forti-
places, Cronstad, and Sebastopol, bidding utter
to the most powerful naval armaments the
has ever borne, and a naval attack on a paltry
ouski in Kamtschatka has ended only in disaster.

that if the moderate fortification of Port Jackson one or two hundred thousand pounds: Is golden
 ralia too poor to afford it: Spread over a few
 the expense would hardly be felt.
 rramatta, 19th December. LANCE.

LANDING GOODS.
 To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
 Will you allow me to offer a few remarks on a
 subject which was discussed, but by no means settled,
 recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce:

then the master of a vessel signs a bill of lading in England he legally binds himself to deliver in due order "the goods specified in that particular document. It is clearly no part of the shipper's business at home, or the consignee's business here, for the master makes fifty or a hundred similar commitments with other shippers and for other consignees. Each bill of lading, then, is a separate legal document, which the master is bound to perform in

When the vessel arrives here the consignee passes entries, and sends a delivery order to the ship, if the goods were ready to be delivered would them away at once. But here begins the difficulty. The master, having *embarrassed himself* with so many agreements of the same kind, is unable either to deliver the goods at once or to say when they will be ready; and as the custom of this port is at present that I think is neither law nor right) the consignee is obliged to attend the delivery of all the goods till his ship is at last come to light, and if this is not convenient

contend, Sir, that putting goods ashore does not
 titute "delivery," and that leaving them (for
 ship's convenience, to enable the master to
 those other engagements referred to above,
 with which the consignee has nothing to do), ex-
 to rain, or to a hot sun, for two or three days,
 "delivery in good order and condition." It
 ars to me that no custom of the port (customs are

times very bad habits) can absolve a man from his written agreement, or justify himself or his ser-
(which, in this case, includes all employed about
ship, from brokers or agents downwards) in the
on neglect or destruction of property.

A CONSIGNER.

THE VICTORIA LICENSE FEE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

The abolishment of the Gold License Fee in
ria would, no doubt for a time, quell the discom-
which it appears widely exists amongst that well-

the class called diggers, but the question is, is the source of grievance in the License Fee? I believe it is not; the source of discontent really exists in disappointed expectations of thousands, who not having reaped the golden harvest they anticipated, see the License Fee as the key stone of all their luck, and consequently its removal, stepping-stone to fortune. But let the license fee be considered in the shape of the use of land for a certain time and a certain use, and I really cannot see why it should be considered in the shape of a grievance, any more than rent

ty paid for the holding of land should be con-
ceded one, or the payment of freight or warehouse-
like-wise. Abolish the license fee, and what
become of the rights of property? Simply, the
trifling digger would become the victim of the
zone. A reign of terror would commence, because
functions of the Government would be at an end—
right to the soil taken away—anarchy in the place
of constitutional government—communism triumphant.
It is argued that the license fees received do not pay
expenses of collection, and for that very reason the
should be abolished. Such

"good if applied to private individuals, but in the case of a Government, which has other sources of revenue at command, it will not apply. If the Government lose in collecting the license fees, they make it up in the way of 'Customs.'"

"Diggers," I understand, drink "nobblers," and very fond of them. Why, Sir, the next step to the payment of the gold license fee would most probably be agitation for the abolition of the duties or "on their" spiritual beverage, perhaps an ap- peal to arms. But, Sir, a truce to jest, the future

of Victoria depends upon its people obeying constitutional laws, its cheerful payment of a fee which gives a right—an ownership to the article sought and obtained, which, if abolished, may prove a source of misery, and that "Jack is a greater man than his master."

OBSERVER.

IBBI NURI DURANGUNGE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

You were kind enough to review, some short time ago, a set of sketches, entitled Au-tralia, &c.; and as a portion of the sketches selected therefrom have been objected to by a correspondent from Parramatta, signing himself "Ibbi Nuri Ibrahimbeg," I feel bound to state that the sketches were not intended to be taken as a serious study of the people of Australia, but as a mere amusement to the public.

...to have felt, and gladly acknowledged myself under an obligation to that experienced correspondent, for his passing notice if he had only refrained from unnecessary rudeness in the number of his objections; for even assuming that any of my ideas were opposed to the language of the aborigines, there could be no reason, I think, for the gratuitous comment on them, in which he has chosen to indulge.

The writer of that critique been acquainted with me he would have known that I am perhaps more kindly than himself disposed towards the natives, and that I have no objection to information on philology from anybody. I have, on the contrary, at a loss to imagine how he can possibly reconcile such effusions to any principle of good manners; unless, indeed, the degrading influences which a lengthened residence in

And as offering the most complete contradiction to my respondent's assertions, I beg to quote the following short passage from the same explanation.

"To the objections themselves, I am quite prepared to believe, in many parts of the country no such changes of names as are alluded to occur; but, notwithstanding the arbitrary decision of (self-styled) competent authority, I again observe, that in many other portions of the interior they prevail to a great extent."

My opinion was originally suggested to me by Mr. K. J. Byrne, who has treated the subject most elaborately, and who is certainly a bullock driver or a stockman—both of which he was for some time a resident magistrate on the Lovat and Spey—has been an extensive traveller in Southern and Central Australia.

And as offering the most complete contradiction to my respondent's assertions, I beg to quote the following short passage from the same explanation.

ph from his published works:—
 page 354, of the second volume of his work, entitled *Central*
India. Mr. Kyrle writes: "The name of the deity
 never repeated among the natives themselves, and
 a very difficult matter for a European to get
 to break through this custom, nor will they do so in
 the presence of other natives. In cases where the name of a native
 deity, of some bird or animal of almost daily recurrence, a
 name is given to the object, and adopted in the language of
 the tribe. Thus at Moorundi, a favourite son of the native Deity
 was called *Torpool*, or the *Tal*; upon the child's birth, the
 appellation of *Tilipool* was given, and the tribe, and that
 of the neighbouring people, gathered together the Moorundi tribe." This
 conceals a plain and sufficient answer to your *Parasmani*
 respondent's objections.

quote any of the very numerous instances in which writers on the subject enunciate the rights of their extraordinary children, or the manner in which their nicknames, or of their real or assumed names, are to be used. I have not room for a full and copious collection of appellations, would occupy more space than perhaps the whole of the volume. I will simply add that there is abundant reason to believe that the names of the children are not so frequently changed, as those carefully composed writings, to bear out the statement, that not only are the names of the children not so frequently changed, but that the names of the children undergo alteration at different periods of life, and that the names of the parents are almost always changed at the birth of every child; and if these immutabilities be not sufficient to justify the statement that the fact of such a change would create an immense confusion in their language, arising from such a change, I think that the fact of such a change, and the fact of such a change, may be deemed sufficient justification. I cannot possibly think it needful further to attempt to substantiate my statement as to the difficulty of acquiring any thing more than a general idea of the subject.

My knowledge of the language :—of your commandment; but, as I am ignorant of the Hebrew, I affirm that there is no difficulty, concludes the paragraph in which he makes his point by supposing that I must have been misinformed, or misunderstood a subject "not easy to understand," I think before the base and antislavery may safely be allowed to operate untrammelled.

Without any pretension to such competency, I have endeavored merely to state those opinions, which my own experience leads me to consider true, and in the maintenance of which I have been supported by the highest authorities which can be consulted on subjects of this nature.

I apologise for troubling you at such an unseasonable length.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

h, December, 1854. F. BLUESHANS.

www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-page15

[illegible]

SYDENHAM CATTLE RAILWAY

NOTICE.—Sale of the season, THIS DAY. The remainder of the Hydenham Cattle Railway will be sold on FRIDAY next, 22nd inst., on the station, by Messrs. HARRIS and THREKELD. Many of the best buildings are at sale as a large profit, and numerous disposals are at the hands of erection. For business purposes, the cattle station is far more valuable than any land now or here to be sold. The superior value of land at such a station as the first and only one to Sydney, where all the cattle and country produce will be discharged for the city and for exportation, has been proved, and is now a fact.

known ones."

**THE SYDENHAM SA
THIS DAY.**

On the Ground, Farmmatta Road, by
BOWDEN and THREKELD.

1. OBSERVE FIRST
THE CATTLE STATION.

The remainder of the Sydenham Cattle Railway Sale
will be sold on FRIDAY next, the 22nd inst.

[illegible]

These Farms, close to Newbern, comprise beautiful and plenty of water. MACK'S Garden of 12 acres is also.

3. OBSERVE THIS: SYDENHAM, ILLAWARRA, and COOK'S RIVER FARM.

BLOCK TWO.

These Farms have frontages to the NWAMP ROAD, the TOWN RAILWAY ROAD, and COOK'S RIVER are Road. The upper Farms are close to Sydenham station.

4. OBSERVE FOURTH: SYDENHAM COOK'S RIVER FARMS. BLOCK THREE. This block contains ten lots, four of 20 acres each, and the balance an immense water frontage. OBSERVE - These farms have not been recently subdivided into small pieces of land, but are offered to the public for the first time, by the proprietor. Some of the lots will be sold subject to the BRANCHWAY LINE from NEWTOWN to COOK'S RIVER by a constructed across them.

LAST OF ALL—OBSERVE:
FRIDAY next, 22nd instant.
 Sale on the Ground, opposite BALD FACE STAG, Park Road.
LUNCHEON and GERMAN BAND!!!
 Long credit Discount of SIX per cent. to cash buyers.
THE FARMS will run from two acres to twenty acres.
BOWDEN and THREKELD, Auctioneers
 City Mart, George-street, Sydney.

22nd instant, 1884. The public is informed that the land advertised for sale by Mort and Bowden, the first of the parcels of Sydenham West forms the part of the Sydenham or the Sydenham Farms. The land was originally in the hands of Mort and Bowden, and is now being sold by the proprietor, who has been placed in those of BOWDEN and THEREKELD, the proprietor, gives notice that BOWDEN and THEREKELD, the auctioneers, and that FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, will be the day of sale of the remaining allotments of Sydenham, and the Sydenham Farms.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
THIS DAY.
MIDSUMMER DAY, 22ND DECEMBER.
Three days before Christmas-day.
SYDENHAM FARMS—PETERSHAM.
SYDENHAM RAILWAY ALLOTMENTS.
SYDENHAM PARRAMATTA ROAD ALLOTMENT.

SALE ON THE GROUND—SYDENHAM

SYDENHAM SWAMP ROAD FARMS—BLOCK OF
These farms, close to Newtown, comprise beautiful rich
plenty of water. MEENES Garden, of 12 acres, is in the
The following lots have frontages on SWAMP ROAD
SECTION 1 contains 13 lots of two acres and
SECTION 2 has the following lots and quantities,
viz:—

LOT.	A.	R.	P.
1	9	2	26

3	ALABAMA	7	2	0
4	ALABAMA	5	2	3
5	ALABAMA	5	3	10
6	ALABAMA	4	3	10
7	ALABAMA	5	1	24
8	ALABAMA	2	3	3
9	ALABAMA	4	0	3

SECTION 3 has the following lots and quantities,

LOT.	A.	R.	F.
1	3	1	35
2	4	1	0
3	4	1	0

4	.....	4	1	28
3	.....	4	2	0
2	.....	3	2	32
7	.....	4	1	18
8	.....	4	0	28

SECTION 4 has the following lots and quantities, more or less:

LOT.	A.	S.	P.
1	0	18
2	7	8
3	9	24
4	11	8

8	.....	13	3	21
6	.....	14	3	29
7	.....	17	0	0
.....	.....	10	0	0

The shore allotments are all suitably situated around, with an enchanting prospect, and would be suitable for country houses and grounds, without the necessity of crossing the water, and within five miles of Sydney.

SYDENHAM, ILLAWARRA, AND COOK'S BAY.

These farms have frontages to the SWAMP ROAD, TOWN RAILWAY ROAD, AND COOK'S BAY. SEASIDE.

SECTION I has the following lots and quantities, more or less:

LOT.	A.	R.	P.
1	3	1	6
2	3	3	12
3	3	3	30
4	3	3	30
5	3	3	30
6	3	0	0

7	.....	9	3	9
8	.....	7	3	9
9	.....	5	3	7

SECTION 2—

LETS.	A.	B.	M.
1	9	2
2	8	1
3	3	3
4	3	3
5	3	0
6	3	0
7	3	1

SECTION 3 has the following lots and quantities, more or less:

LOT	A.	R.	P.
1	21	0	0
2	8	0	17
3	10	1	23
4	16	0	0
5	30	2	19
6	2	0	0

SYDENHAM C. O'KEE'S RIVER FARMS.
BLOCK THREE.

This block contains TEN lots, four of Twenty Acres

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

THE SALE OF THE *Standard*
FRIDAY.
MIDSUMMER DAY, 22nd DECEMBER.
Three Days before Christmas-Day.
SYDENHAM FARM-PETESHAM.
SYDENHAM RAIG-VA ALLOTMENTS.
SYDENHAM PARHAMATTA ROAD ALLOTMENTS.
SALE ON THE GROUNDS-SYDENHAM BRIDGE,
Bald Faced Stag, Parhamatatta Road.
DOWDEN and THRELKELD have

favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, the following:

The Whole of the Remaining Allotments fronting the WAY ST. to the SYDENHAM VILLA SITE, and the SYDENHAM FARMS VILLA SITE, comprising upwards of 500 ACRES, and fronting the NEWTOWN and Parramatta Road.

The Sydenham Railway Station Lots, and the Allotments fronting the Parramatta Road are well known.

THE SYDENHAM FARMS and VILLA SITES are all

The land which lies on the other side of the hill is known as the **Malfield State, Parramatta Road**, known as **Parramatta Road** and lies between the New Cook's River road, which is a wide, well cleared and stumped, and the Swamp-pond, Parramatta, also a chain wide, well cleared and stumped.

THE NEW ILAWARRA ROAD, which runs through the land down to Cook's River, is well cleared and stumped. Any land may be reached from the Newtown station, Parramatta Road, leading to the Swamp Pond, or from the Parramatta Station, leading to the high ground at Parramatta.

FULLING THE SWAMP ROAD...

A BRANCH RAILWAY LINE from Newburn Station to River has been surveyed; it passes over the property now owned by the Government, and is generally considered as a line that will be very inexpensive, and certain to afford a large profit. The New Ilwacotta road passes through the property of Thompson, Esq., on the east side of the Ilwacotta, and runs to the N. W. Mitchell's new line of road, which brings it ON TO WITHIN 40 MILES OF SYDNEY. The Government Surveyors are now laying out a townsite between Bulli and Cook's River, across which a bridge is to be erected, under a recently passed Act of Council.

the land has a considerable frontage to Cook's River, and a high land there is well qualified for beauty of situation. The back lands near the celebrated Market Gardens and the Mr. Meek, and along the Swamp Road, will suit the Carpenter, Brickmaker, and Small Farmer; and the last two miles of the New Illawarra Road and the Swamp Road, is suitable for the purpose. The area of the land is UPWARDS of 500 ACRES. The frontages of the several main roads, viz. the Swamp Road, the New Illawarra Road, and the New Cook's River Road, are

PWARREN, JR. of Millville, N. J., has
 The railway station at Newtown may be reached
 a warp need in about five minutes, and the railway
 denham is about three minutes. A man living on or
 will be in a rural district, and have the double
 reaching the City either BY RAIL IN TEN MINUTES
 OUT IN THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR.
 THE SURVEY of the Farms is completed.
 all denoted on the ground by finger-posts.

TERMS:
 One-fourth cash
 One-fourth six months.

Residue credit of seven years, at 6 per cent. per annum.
Discount of 6 per cent. to cash buyers.

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